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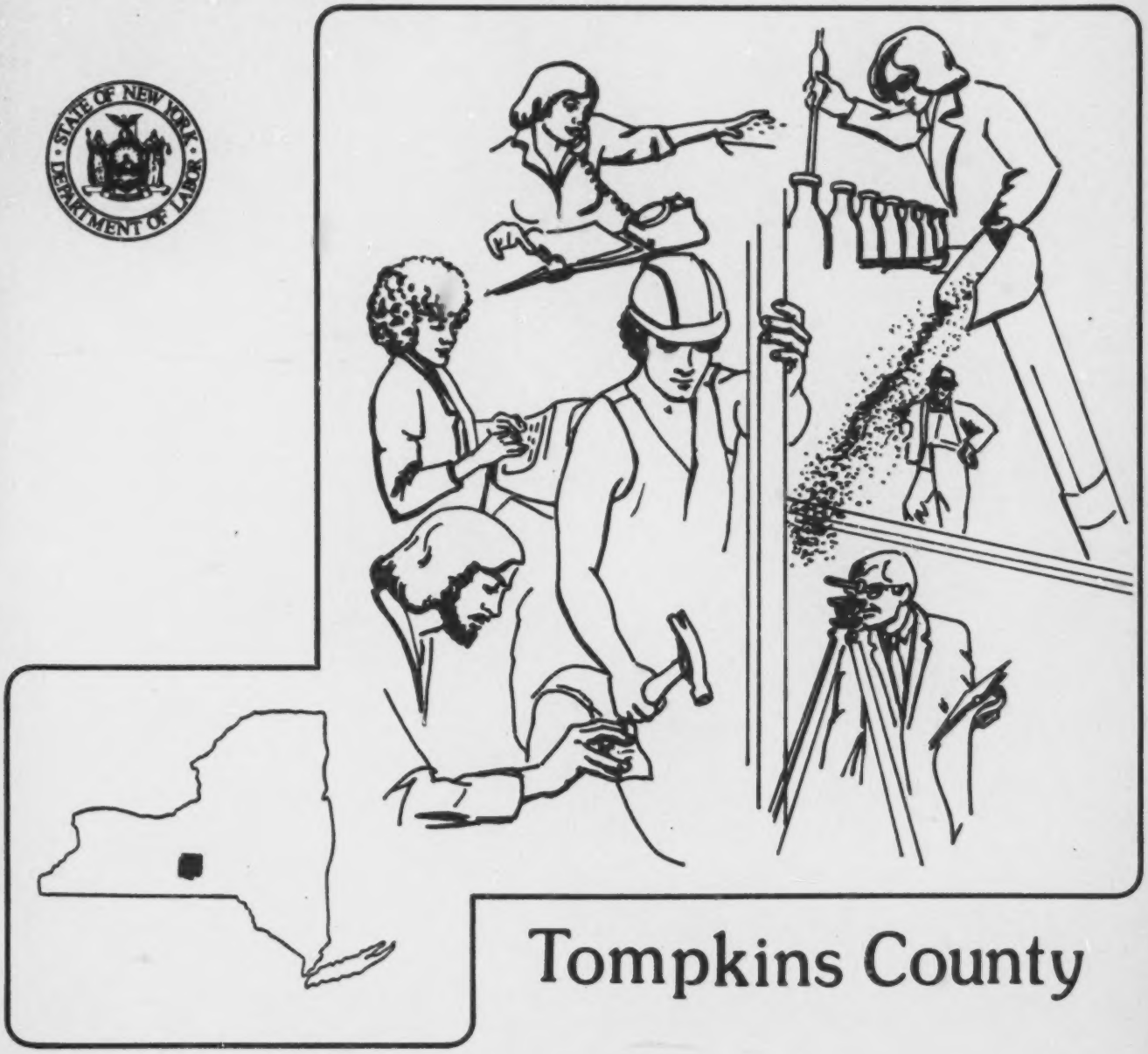
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Tompkins County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

TOMPKINS COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	v
I. Geographic Highlights	1
II. Population	2
III. The Labor Market in Tompkins County	7
IV. Income	17
V. Social Statistics	20
VI. Education	23
VII. Employment and Training Services	25
APPENDIX	27
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	35

TABLES

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, 1968 for Tompkins County and New York State	1
2. Population of New York State and Tompkins County, 1900-1980 by Decade	4
3. Percent Change in Population by Decade for New York State and Tompkins County for the Period 1900-1980	4
4. Population for Years 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 for Tompkins County Subdivisions	5
5. Percent Change in Population by Decade for Years 1950-1980 for Tompkins County Subdivisions	5
6. 1980 Population by Race for Tompkins County Subdivisions	6
7. Civilian Labor Force Status, Tompkins County, 1974-1980	7
8. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Tompkins County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980	8
9. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Tompkins County, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1978-1980	11
10. Changes in Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry for Three-Year Averages, 1970-1972 to 1978-1980, Tompkins County	12
11. Contribution of National, Industrial and Local Factors to Changes in Tompkins County Industrial Employment Three-Year Average 1970-1972 to Three-Year Average 1978-1980	13
12. Average Monthly Labor Turnover Rates of Manufacturing Firms, Tompkins County and New York State, June 1980 to May 1981	14
13. Direct Employment Changes Resulting From Major Firm Expansions Planned, Underway or Completed, Tompkins County, January 1979 - June 1981	16
14. Personal Income of Tompkins County Residents by Source: 1974-1978.	17
15. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income by industry. 1978, Tompkins County and New York State	18

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (cont'd.)

16. Average Weekly Wages Paid in Tompkins County by Selected Industries Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1975-1980 18
17. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Tompkins County, 1982 19
18. 1982 Projections of Number of Individuals in Tompkins County Whose Family Income is Less Than the OMB Poverty Income Levels or the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 Percent LLSIL 19
19. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Tompkins County, Fiscal Year 1980 20
20. Student Distribution According to Type of School Enrollment in Tompkins County, 1980-1981 23
21. Percent Distribution of Public School Students in Tompkins County by Race/Ethnic Origin, 1980-1981 23
22. Planned Enrollment by CETA Funded Activity, Tompkins County for Fiscal Year 1981 25
23. Tompkins County: Demographic Characteristics of the Projected 1982 Population 14 Years of Age and Older and Groups Meeting Partial Eligibility Requirements for Receiving Employment and Training Services 26
24. Job Openings and Applicants Available for Selected Occupations and Occupational Groups, Tompkins County, October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980 31

MAPS

1 County Location Map 1
2 Population Densities 1980, by Town 2
3 Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, by Town 3

GRAPHS

1a. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Tompkins County, 1970-1980 9
1b. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, New York State and USA, 1970-1980 9
2. Seasonal Variations of Unemployment Rates, Tompkins County and New York State, Averages by Month, 1970-1980 10
3. Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-1977, Tompkins County and New York State 17
4. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Tompkins County, Quarterly Averages - Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1980 21

INTRODUCTION

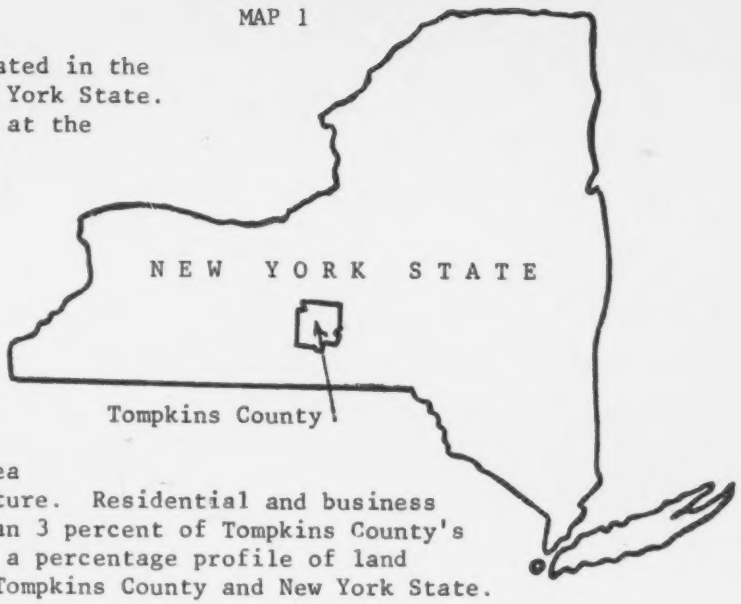
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

MAP 1



Tompkins County is located in the central southern tier of New York State. The City of Ithaca, situated at the southern tip of picturesque Cayuga Lake, is the County's primary population and business center and home of Cornell University and Ithaca College.

Tompkins County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than two-fifths of its terrain, while three-tenths of the area is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 3 percent of Tompkins County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Tompkins County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

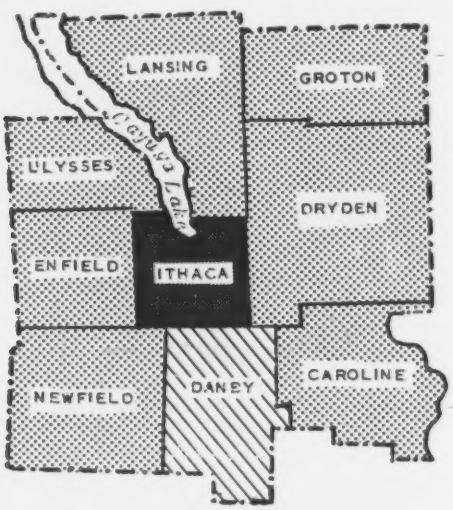
Category of use	Tompkins County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	462.3	49,374.4
Active agriculture	30.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	20.0	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	21.6	17.6
Wet land	2.2	4.2
Water	3.4	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.9	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.8	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.1	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	16.7	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Tompkins County was 87,085. Most towns averaged between 50 and 149 persons per square mile. Ithaca Town was by far the most densely populated town in the County with over 500 residents per square mile. The population density of Tompkins County, at 188 persons per square mile, fell below the State average of 356 residents per square mile. Tompkins ranked 23rd in population density of the 62 New York State counties. Map 2 illustrates the population densities of each town in Tompkins County.

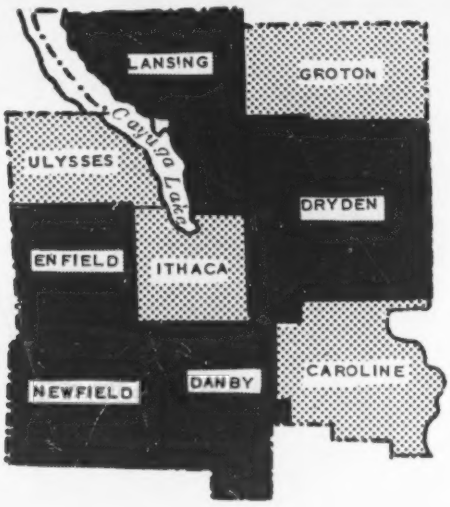
MAP 2
Tompkins County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population increased in every town in Tompkins County between 1950 and 1980. Ithaca City was the only County subdivision to register a decline in residents over the 30-year period. Population advances ranged from a low of 22 percent in the Town of Ithaca (including Ithaca City) to a high of 160 percent in the Town of Lansing. The County of Tompkins posted an overall 47 percent rise in population over the three decades. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Tompkins County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 3
Tompkins County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, By Town 1/



Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

1/ The population growth of Ithaca City was used to calculate the population growth trend of Ithaca Town.

Except for a small decline between 1900 and 1910, Tompkins County posted population advances in each decade this century. Ithaca College and Cornell University in addition to a diversified industrial base have provided the underpinnings for population growth in the County. Between 1900 and 1980, the rate of population growth in Tompkins County exceeded that of New York State--157.4 percent vs. 141.5 percent. In 1970-1980, when the State population dipped for the first time in this century, the County population expanded by 13 percent. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Tompkins County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND TOMPKINS COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Tompkins County
1900	7,268,894	33,830
1910	9,113,614	33,647
1920	10,385,227	35,285
1930	12,588,066	41,490
1940	13,479,142	42,340
1950	14,830,192	59,122
1960	16,782,304	66,164
1970	18,241,391	77,064
1980	17,557,288	87,085

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND TOMPKINS COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Tompkins County
1900-1910	25.4	-0.5
1910-1920	14.0	4.9
1920-1930	21.2	17.6
1930-1940	7.1	2.0
1940-1950	10.0	39.6
1950-1960	13.2	11.9
1960-1970	8.7	16.5
1970-1980	-3.8	13.0

Each town in Tompkins County posted decade-to-decade population increases from 1950 to 1980. Ithaca City was the only major County subdivision to register a loss in population during the three decades. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Tompkins County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Caroline Town	1,900	2,118	2,536	2,754
Danby Town	1,555	2,059	2,141	2,449
Dryden Town	5,006	7,353	9,770	12,156
Dryden Village	976	1,263	1,490	1,761
Freeville Village	373	471	664	449
Enfield Town	1,316	1,573	2,028	2,375
Groton Town	4,246	4,469	4,881	5,213
Groton Village	2,150	2,123	2,112	2,313
Ithaca City	29,257	28,799	26,226	28,732
Ithaca Town	7,282	9,072	15,620	16,022
Cayuga Heights Village	1,131	2,788	3,130	3,170
Lansing Town	3,195	4,221	5,972	8,317
Newfield Town	1,891	2,193	3,390	4,401
Ulysses Town	3,474	4,307	4,500	4,666
Trumansburg Village	1,479	1,768	1,803	1,722

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Caroline Town	11.5	19.7	8.6
Danby Town	32.4	4.0	14.4
Dryden Town	46.9	32.9	24.4
Dryden Village	29.4	18.0	18.2
Freeville Village	26.3	41.0	-32.4
Enfield Town	19.5	28.9	17.1
Groton Town	5.3	9.2	6.8
Groton Village	-1.3	-0.5	9.5
Ithaca City	-1.6	-8.9	9.6
Ithaca Town	24.6	72.2	2.6
Cayuga Heights Village	146.5	12.3	1.3
Lansing Town	32.1	41.5	39.3
Newfield Town	16.0	54.6	29.8
Ulysses Town	24.0	4.5	3.7
Trumansburg Village	19.5	2.0	-4.5

Whites predominated in Tompkins County in 1980. The County's racial distribution was 93.6 percent white, 3.1 percent black and 3.3 percent were categorized as other races. More than 8 of 10 minority group members lived in either Ithaca City or Ithaca Town. Many of these minorities either attended or were employed by Cornell University (which includes State University schools) and Ithaca College. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Tompkins County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Tompkins County	81,455	2,721	133	1,906	870
Caroline Town	2,680	44	10	6	14
Danby Town	2,391	41	3	10	4
Dryden Town	11,949	93	16	65	33
Dryden Village	1,733	9	8	7	4
Freeville Village	442	6	1	-	-
Enfield Town	2,338	27	2	8	-
Groton Town	5,172	11	7	6	17
Groton Village	2,280	11	4	5	13
Ithaca City	25,313	1,885	65	1,059	410
Ithaca Town	14,808	380	10	512	312
Cayuga Heights Village	2,995	37	2	100	36
Lansing Town	7,858	181	11	210	57
Lansing Village	2,697	122	6	170	44
Newfield Town	4,325	44	5	10	17
Ulysses Town	4,621	15	4	20	6
Trumansburg Village	1,711	4	-	6	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Tompkins County 1,285 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Tompkins County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Tompkins County

From 1974 to 1980 the resident labor force in Tompkins County grew, reflecting an expansion in the working age population (16 years of age and older). Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
TOMPKINS COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	31.2	32.4	33.5	33.8	34.9	37.1	38.3
Employment	30.0	30.3	31.1	31.3	33.1	35.5	36.6
Unemployment	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.7
Unemployment rate	3.8	6.4	7.1	7.3	5.1	4.1	4.5

The labor force in Tompkins County grew 22.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 3.8 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the County's labor force was, however, inconsistent during the period. Annual increases ranged from 0.9 percent for 1976-1977 to 6.3 percent for 1978-1979. Employment grew 22.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average of 3.7 percent per year. This closely paralleled expansionary trends in the labor force.

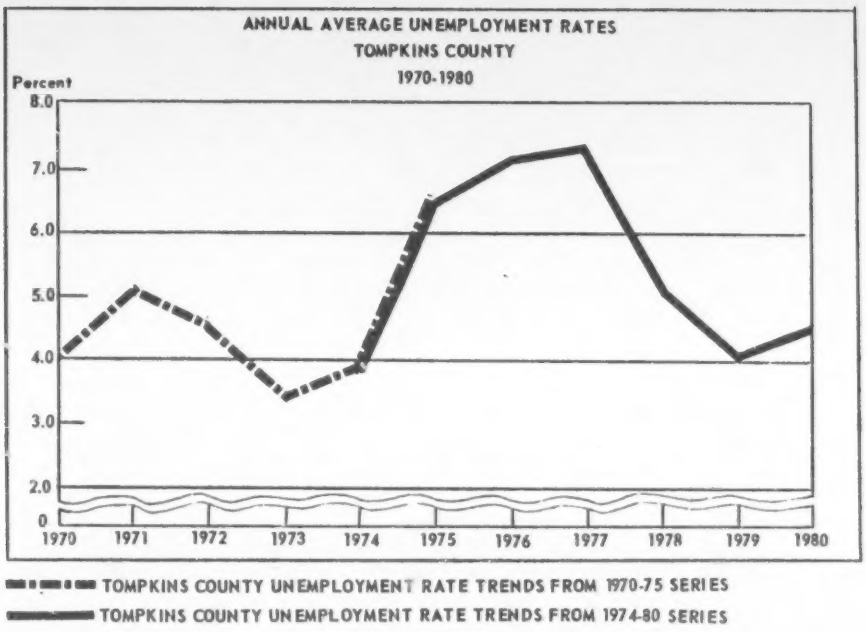
The labor force participation rates of men and women in Tompkins County followed statewide and national trends. Rates for men fell 2.1 percent, from 63.6 percent in 1970 to 61.5 percent in 1980, while female rates climbed 7.3 percent, from 47.2 percent in 1970 to 54.5 percent in 1980. Since in 1980 there were more men than women in Tompkins County's labor force, the negative change in the male labor force participation outweighed the positive change in the female rate and resulted in a decline of -0.7 percent in the overall labor force participation rate. (See Table 8.)

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

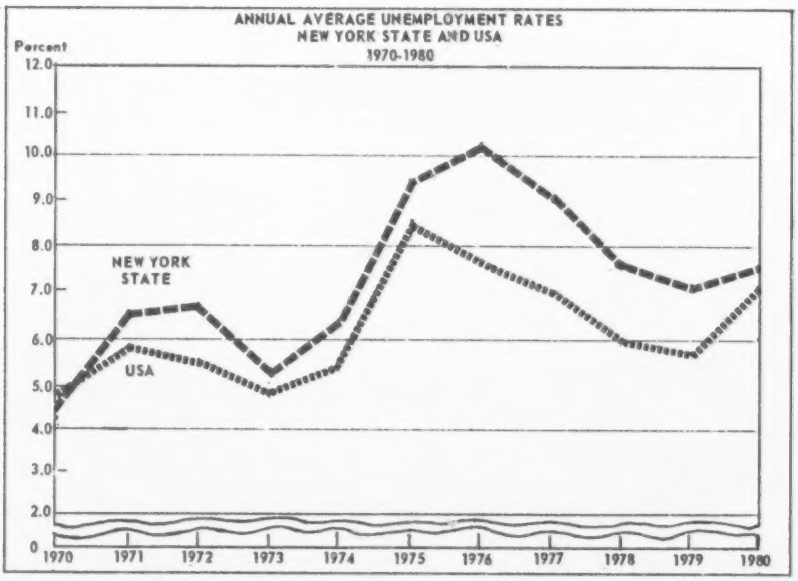
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Tompkins County	
Overall	55.6	54.9	-0.7
Male	63.6	61.5	-2.1
Female	47.2	54.5	+7.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

From 1970 to 1980, Tompkins County recorded a lower annual average unemployment rate than the State or the nation in every year except 1977. Still, the County rate generally followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate stood at 4.1 percent at the beginning of the period, fell to a low of 3.5 percent in 1973, and then climbed to a high point of 7.3 percent in 1977. A year earlier, the statewide rate topped at 10.3 percent; the U.S. unemployment rate peaked at 8.5 percent in 1975. By the end of the period, the County's jobless rate (4.5 percent), the statewide rate (7.6 percent), and the national rate (7.1 percent) were on the rise.

GRAPH 1a.

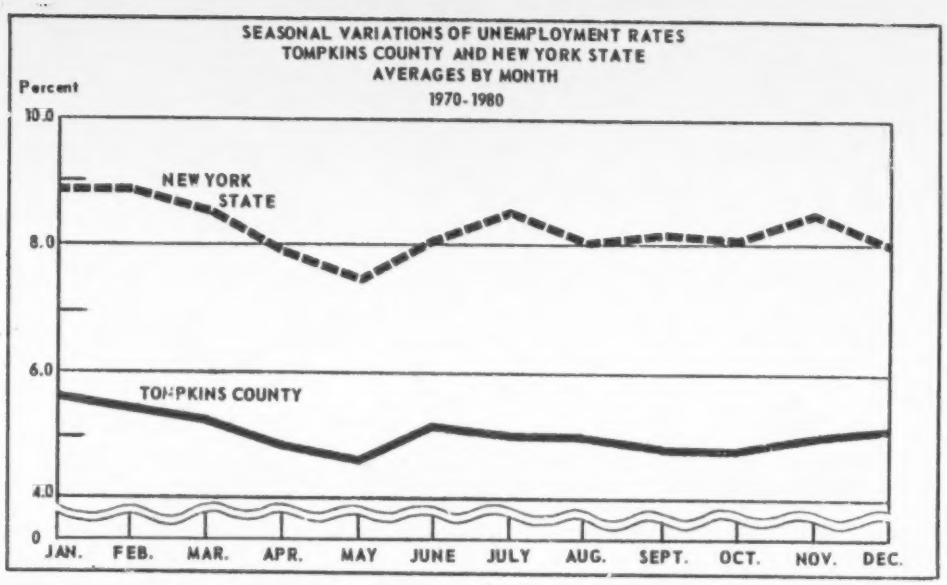


GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in Tompkins County's jobless rate, however, are smaller than statewide fluctuations due to the stability of the County's primary nonagricultural employers. Over the period 1970 to 1980, unemployment rates for both the County and the State were highest during the winter months. The County rate began to rise in November before peaking in January at 5.6 percent (see Graph 2). The State's unemployment rate, meanwhile, averaged 8.9 percent during the month of January.

GRAPH 2.



The County rate was lowest in May (4.6 percent). At this time of year outdoor employment has resumed but schools have not yet recessed for the summer. The State unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent in May.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Tompkins County

A local economy, such as Tompkins County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Tompkins County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Tompkins County, New York State, and the nation averaged for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Tompkins County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	16.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	14.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	2.0	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	83.7	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.6	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.2	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.4	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	32.0	23.0	20.2
Government	25.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Tompkins County's most important industrial sector (1978-1980) was the services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector. The major employers in this sector are Cornell University and Ithaca College. The services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector accounted for 32.0 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Tompkins County compared with only 23.0 percent in New York State, and 20.2 percent nationwide. Tompkins County also specialized in durable goods manufacturing. The major manufacturers of durable goods were:

Firm	Product
Borg-Warner Corp. (Morse Chain Div.)	Chains and transmission equipment
National Cash Register	Terminals for office computers
Smith-Corona Marchant-SCM	Typewriters

To some extent, the County also specialized in government employment. Government comprised 25.0 percent of total employment in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. The specialization in government reflects employment within several State-funded divisions of Cornell University and two-county funding at the Tompkins-Cortland Community College located in Tompkins County.

Changes in the Economy of Tompkins County

The economy of Tompkins County has undergone significant changes in recent years. However, these changes have differed significantly from State and national trends. While the manufacturing share of State and national employment decreased between three year averages 1970-1972 to 1978-1980, this share actually increased over the period in Tompkins County. Conversely, the nonmanufacturing percentage share of total employment grew for the State and the nation but declined in Tompkins County. Within nonmanufacturing, the

employment trend in the services and miscellaneous sector was most noteworthy. Of all sectors, services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing experienced the greatest increase statewide, but the largest loss in Tompkins County.

Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Tompkins County from 1970-1972 through 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 TOMPKINS COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	30,400	34,400	4,000
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	15.5	16.6	+1.1
Durable goods	13.8	14.5	+0.7
Nondurable goods	1.7	2.0	+0.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	84.9	83.7	-1.2
Contract construction	3.0	2.6	-0.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.9	3.2	-1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	13.5	17.4	+3.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.0	3.5	+0.5
Services, and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	37.5	32.0	-5.5
Government	22.7	25.0	+2.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial, and local factors on employment in each industry are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment equals the sum of the percent changes attributable to the three component shares in each industrial sector.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN TOMPKINS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Tompkins County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+13.2	+23.9	-	-10.7
Manufacturing, total	+21.3	+23.9	-15.5	+12.9
Durable goods	+19.1	+23.9	-10.2	+5.4
Nondurable goods	+40.0	+23.9	-22.0	+38.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	+11.6	+23.9	+5.6	-17.8
Contract construction	0.0	+23.9	-6.0	-17.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-26.6	+23.9	-11.4	-39.1
Wholesale and retail trade	+46.3	+23.9	+6.5	+16.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	+33.3	+23.9	+7.3	+2.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	-3.5	+23.9	+20.0	-47.3
Government	+24.6	+23.9	-0.7	+1.4

As shown in Table 11, the three-year average (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded employment in all but two industrial sectors during the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 13.2 percent. A strong performance was noted in wholesale and retail trade (+46.3 percent) but a substantial employment reduction was made in transportation, communication, and utilities (-26.6 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in the local employment of an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, a 21.3 percent expansion in Tompkins County's manufacturing employment occurred because overall growth in the national economy combined with strong expansionary forces at the local level to outweigh a national trend of declining manufacturing employment. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at slightly less than half of the rate of the national economy during the period. This was the result of local factors that were contractive in some nonmanufacturing sectors--specifically transportation, communication, and utilities; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the dominant factor behind employment gains in durable goods manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and government. Local factors contributed to the growth of 4 of the 8 industrial sectors with their greatest impact on nondurable goods manufacturing employment.

Labor Market Stability in Tompkins County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduct the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Tompkins County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 48 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS TOMPKINS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Tompkins County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.1	3.6
New hires	1.0	1.9
Recalls	0.7	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.8	3.7
Quits	0.8	1.1
Layoffs	1.2	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirement

Total separations averaged 2.8 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 2.1 per 100 over the same period.

Lower ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a County separation rate that was well below the State average (2.8 per 100 versus 3.7 per 100).

Layoffs averaged 1.2 per 100 employees, well below the State average. Most (but not all) of the layoffs were of a temporary nature, with recalls in ensuing months.

New hires averaged 1.0 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 0.7 per 100. Here, too, Tompkins County turnover rates were considerably less than averages for New York State. The overall accession rate was 2.1 per 100 for the County compared with a State average of 3.6 per 100.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Tompkins County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Tompkins County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion resulting in a direct gain of 780 jobs. No industrial contractions or closings were reported during the period. By far the largest change was an increase of 300 jobs at the Morse Chain Division of Borg-Warner Corporation, a manufacturer of speed changers, industrial high speed drives, and gears.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
TOMPKINS COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Ithaca Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+52
Draper Egg Products, Inc. Dryden	Equipment expansion	+7
Precision Filters, Inc. Ithaca	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+65
Wilcox Press, Inc. Ithaca	Expansion in an existing building at the same location	+120
Deanco, Inc. Ithaca	Expansion in an existing building at the same location	+16
Morse Chain Division Town of Lansing Borg-Warner Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+300
Lansing Research Corp. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+18
Ithaca Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+150
Cargill Inc. South Lansing	Equipment expansion	NA
Kolar Machine Co., Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+15
Ithaca Intersystems, Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+37
Wilco Business Forms, Inc. Ithaca	Equipment expansion	NA

SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor.
NA = Not available.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Tompkins County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Tompkins County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.0 percent of total personal income in Tompkins County while transfer payments provided 14.1 percent and property income 15.9 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 34.1 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF TOMPKINS COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

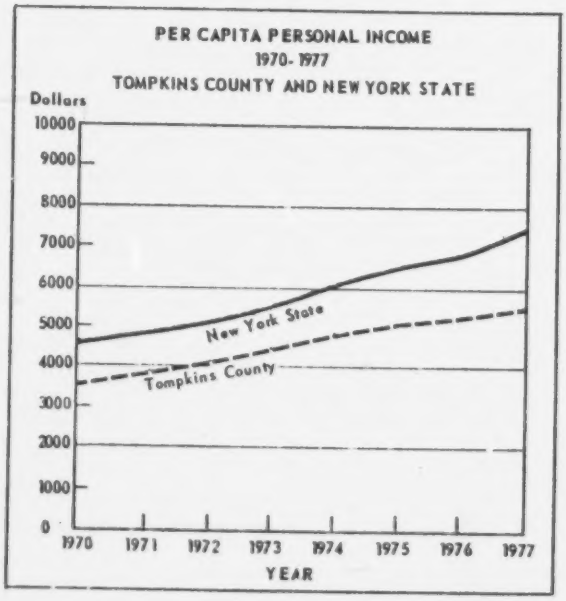
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$411.5	$551.7	$140.2	34.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	292.6	386.0	93.4	31.9	71.1	70.0
Property income	65.6	87.8	22.2	33.8	15.9	15.9
Transfer payments	53.3	77.8	24.5	46.0	13.0	14.1

In 1977 per capita income in Tompkins County, at $5,640, ranked 41st among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Tompkins County grew 56.7 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Tompkins County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

As the graph indicates, from 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Tompkins County.

In 1978, just over 36 percent of labor and proprietors' income in Tompkins County came from service industry sources. Other sources of labor force and proprietors' income were government and manufacturing,

GRAPH 3.



a distant second and third, respectively. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Tompkins County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, TOMPKINS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Tompkins County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$437.1	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	3.5	0.8	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	78.5	18.0	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	15.9	3.6	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	48.4	11.1	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	15.6	3.6	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	21.3	4.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	158.4	36.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	95.5	21.8	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Tompkins County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Tompkins County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN TOMPKINS COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$142	$185	$184	$226	$274	$273
Mining	246	253	270	310	299	326
Contract construction	201	208	220	243	262	286
Manufacturing-durable	214	214	227	249	269	291
Manufacturing-nondurable	183	183	199	201	198	202
Transportation, communication and public utilities	284	306	283	314	345	366
Wholesale trade	195	204	216	237	235	269
Retail trade	111	116	115	121	131	136
Finance, insurance and real estate	172	179	180	185	198	217
Service	184	191	200	199	208	238
Public administration	265	272	284	194	209	227

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Tompkins County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	13,172
70 percent LLSIL	16,482
85 percent LLSIL	21,080
100 percent LLSIL	27,051

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 2,805 Tompkins County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $317,357 per month or $113.13 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 79.0 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.1 percent for Home Relief and 5.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
TOMPKINS COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

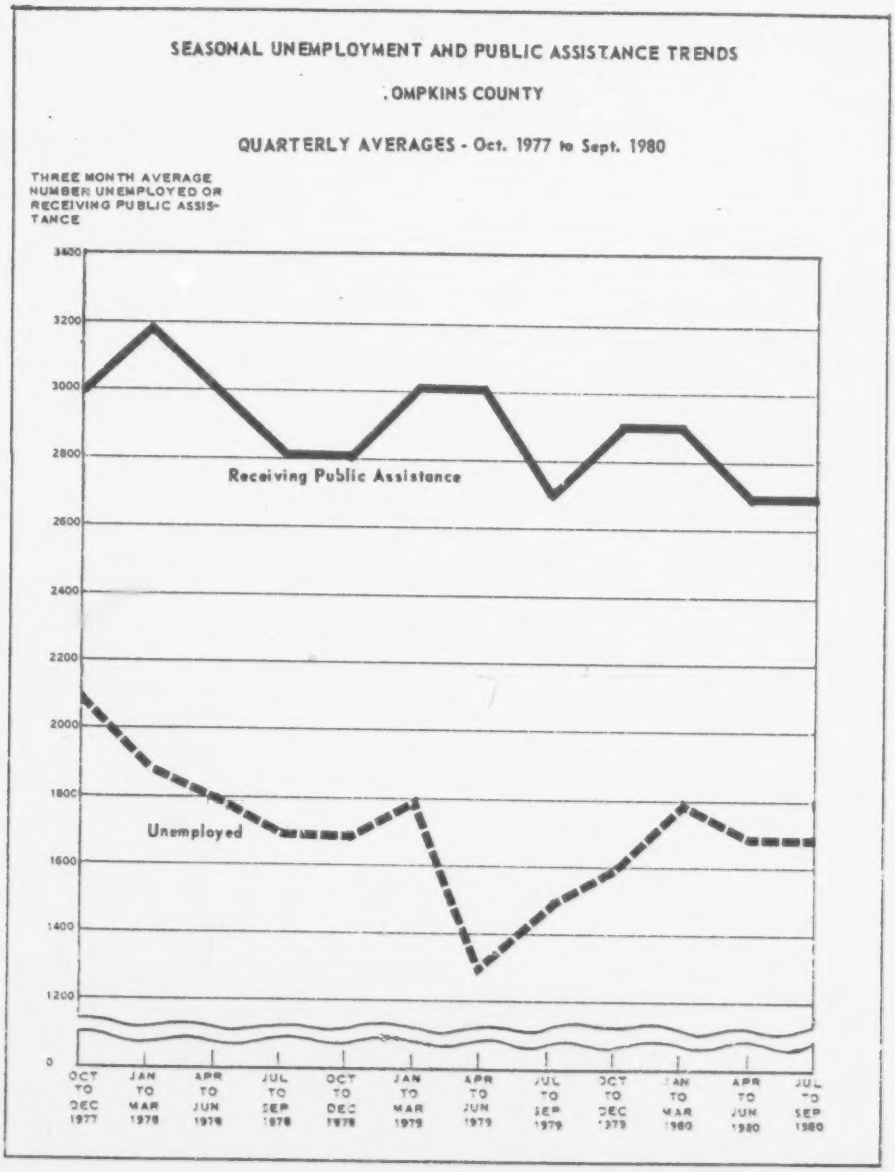
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	2,771	2,109	212	4	446
November	2,942	2,148	367	4	423
December	2,965	2,226	311	7	421
1980					
January	2,914	2,264	177	5	468
February	2,920	2,252	228	4	436
March	2,828	2,272	140	9	407
April	2,723	2,264	49	8	402
May	2,689	2,247	57	7	378
June	2,703	2,193	106	4	400
July	2,723	2,189	103	4	427
August	2,940	2,195	94	8	443
September	2,741	2,236	72	8	425
12-month average	2,805	2,216	160	6	423

Graph 4 illustrated levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Tompkins County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4.



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates the similarity of the seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Tompkins County numbered 21,542 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	14,767	6,775	21,542
Public schools	14,333	6,572	20,905
Private schools	434	203	637

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Tompkins County was 93.4 percent white, 4.2 percent black, 0.7 percent Hispanic, and 1.6 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Tompkins County, total	4.2	0.7	1.6	93.4
Drydan	0.4	*	0.5	99.0
George Jr. Republic	27.6	4.0	0.6	67.8
Groten	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.1
Ithaca	7.6	1.3	3.1	88.0
Lansing	0.8	-	0.4	98.9
Newfield	2.5	-	0.9	96.7
Trumansburg	0.2	-	0.2	99.7

* Less than 0.1 percent

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several secondary vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga BOCES provides programs in agriculture, distributive education, health occupations, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Tompkins-Cortland counties Community College. Cornell University and Ithaca College, which offer Bachelor's and postgraduate degrees, provide additional educational opportunities.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Tompkins County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Tompkins County plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Tompkins County in these occupations:

Accounting clerk/Record keeper
Clerk typist
Secretary/Stenographer

Tompkins County expected to provide CETA services to 700 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY TOMPKINS COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	187
On-the-job training	57
Work experience	762
Public service employment	210
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	1,306

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Tompkins County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. TOMPKINS COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	51.4	47.0	57.2	57.1	31.6
Female	48.6	53.0	42.8	42.9	68.4
Age					
14-19	16.6	13.0	15.2	15.4	37.1
20-21	6.5	12.0	11.3	11.1	5.0
22-44	49.9	64.9	62.4	62.3	49.3
45-54	8.1	6.0	7.5	7.6	6.9
55 and over	18.9	4.1	3.6	3.6	1.7
Race					
White	95.6	90.6	86.9	86.7	86.7
Black	2.8	8.5	10.8	11.0	12.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5
Other	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.5

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Tompkins County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Tompkins County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Tompkins County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 131 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 6,572 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 3,410 job openings were received, a ratio of 1.9 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,235 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: programmer, microbiologist, veternarian, legal secretary, library assistant, sales agent (insurance), laundry laborer, police officer I, production helper, grinder operator, electronics assembler, grinder-set-up-operator and electronic-scale subassembler.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: laboratory tester, graphic designer, administrative secretary, bookkeeper II, teacher aide II, day worker, operating engineer and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

Professional, Technical, and Managerial

This group had 1,376 registered applicants available and 456 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.0.

Labor surpluses--Of the 26 occupations in this group, 5 met the criteria for labor surplus. Occupations in surplus were: laboratory tester, faculty member (college or university), graphic designer, administrative secretary, manager (retail store).

Potential labor shortages--Eight occupations in this category should be investigated for labor shortages: electronic technician, programmer (information systems), biologist, veterinarian, teacher aide I, research assistant, manager (office) and scientific helper.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 2,323 applicants available and 1,290 openings received, or 1.8 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 5.5 jobseekers for each job as survey worker, bookkeeper II, teacher aide II, sales representative (aircraft), and manager (department store).

Potential labor shortages--Eleven occupations; legal secretary, secretary, clerk typist, keypunch operator, cashier I, computer operator, accounting clerk, administrative clerk, inventory clerk, library assistant and sales clerk.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.1 applicants per job opening with 1,592 registered applicants and 771 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--In four occupations at least 6.3 jobseekers were available for each job: housekeeper (home), day worker, chef (hotel/restaurant) and child-care attendant (school).

Potential labor shortages--Thirteen occupations: counter supervisor, counter attendant (cafeteria), cook (hotel/restaurant), cook (short order I), kitchen helper, housekeeper, attendant (children's institution), police officer I, lifeguard, cleaner (commercial or institutional), cleaner (industrial), patch worker and janitor should be investigated as labor shortage occupations.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 232 applicants available for 96 openings this occupational group had an applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.4.

Potential labor shortages--Three occupations: groundskeeper (industrial or commercial), laborer (landscape) and farm worker (dairy) should be considered as shortage occupations.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 39 applicants and 44 job openings or 0.9 applicants for each job opening, the lowest ratio of the 9 occupational groups.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 2.3 to 1 with 472 applicants for 208 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Shortages might exist for machinist, grinder operator (tool), machine operator I and bindery worker.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.2 applicants per opening. There were 288 active applicants for 133 openings.

Labor surpluses--For fabricator (foam rubber) there were 14 applicants and 2 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Electronic-scale subassembler and electronics assembler should be considered as shortage occupations.

Structural Work

There were 608 applicants and 161 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.8.

Labor surpluses--For one occupation, operating engineer, there were 12 applicants for 1 opening.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for painter, carpenter, cosntruction worker II and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 511 applicants and 251 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 2.0. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--For tractor-trailer-truck driver and laborer (stores) there were 55 applicants and only 6 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Automobile-service-station attendant, material handler and company laborer should be investigated as possible shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
TOMPKINS COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	6,572	2,235	3,410	1.9
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,376	435	456	3.0
Clerical and sales	2,323	571	1,290	1.8
Service	1,592	492	771	2.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	232	68	96	2.4
Processing	39	13	44	0.9
Machine trades	472	178	208	2.3
Benchwork	288	93	133	2.2
Structural work	608	205	161	3.8
Miscellaneous	511	139	251	2.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electronic technician	24	4	12	2.0
Programmer, information system	14	1	16	0.9
Laboratory tester	18	5	1	18.0
Biologist	28	4	21	1.3
Microbiologist	6	0	10	0.6
Counselor	58	22	11	5.3
Veterinarian, laboratory animal care	17	1	27	0.6
Nurse, general duty	23	2	6	3.8
Dental assistant	10	3	5	2.0
Faculty member, college or university	65	29	7	9.3
Teacher aide I	35	15	23	1.5
Research assistant	26	6	20	1.3
Graphic designer	12	3	1	12.0
Illustrator	10	4	4	2.5
Accountant	37	7	10	3.7
Public-relations representative	16	4	2	8.0
Employment interviewer	10	2	3	3.3
Administrative assistant	126	28	20	6.3
Administrative secretary	13	2	1	13.0
Manager, office	19	1	25	0.8
Manager, retail store	46	15	5	9.2
Manager, food service	28	13	4	7.0
Management trainee	62	16	10	6.2
Caseworker	12	5	0	2/
Community organization worker	19	4	0	2/
Scientific helper	21	3	21	1.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	17	1	18	0.9
Secretary	311	42	305	1.0
Stenographer	14	3	7	2.0
Clerk, typist	95	21	69	1.4
Keypunch operator	24	2	17	1.4
Typist	17	1	8	2.1
Survey worker	47	0	7	6.7
Clerk, general	223	51	77	2.9
Bookkeeper I	63	24	17	3.7
Bookkeeper II	16	7	1	16.0
Cashier I	53	11	34	1.6
Teller	11	2	4	2.8
Cashier II	20	7	6	3.3
Cashier-checker	124	34	55	2.3
Computer operator	28	3	23	1.2
Accounting clerk	42	6	32	1.3
Administrative clerk	114	23	67	1.7
Inventory clerk	160	2	148	1.1
Shipping and receiving clerk	25	8	6	4.2
Stock clerk	44	15	13	3.4
Telephone operator	12	2	3	4.0
Receptionist	73	25	14	5.2
Library assistant	62	0	81	0.8
Teacher aide II	22	12	1	22.0
Sales agent, insurance	8	2	14	0.6
Sales representative, public utilities	21	0	0	2/
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	10	1	5	2.0
Sales representative, aircraft	17	5	2	8.5
Sales representative, general merchandise	14	2	0	2/
Sales clerk	60	13	38	1.6
Driver, sales route	170	27	86	2.0
Manager, department	11	3	2	5.5
Services				
Housekeeper, home	19	7	3	6.3
Child monitor	11	7	4	2.8
Day worker	18	13	1	18.0
Counter supervisor	22	8	17	1.3
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	45	9	15	3.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	17	6	5	3.4
Waiter/waitress, informal	156	27	65	2.4
Counter attendant, cafeteria	28	4	23	1.2
Bartender	38	10	7	5.4
Chef (hotel/restaurant)	10	4	1	10.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (cont'd)				
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	74	20	50	1.5
Cook, short order I	69	15	33	2.1
Cook (mess)	57	18	17	3.4
Kitchen helper	111	27	64	1.7
Housekeeper	27	7	17	1.6
Cleaner, housekeeping	34	11	13	2.6
Child-care attendant, school	10	3	1	10.0
Attendant, children's inst.	10	7	10	1.0
Nursery school attendant	17	7	9	1.9
Laundry laborer	8	0	10	0.8
Guard, security	27	6	5	5.4
Merchant patroller	11	3	8	1.4
Police officer I	10	2	11	0.9
Lifeguard	10	2	12	0.8
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	259	68	183	1.4
Cleaner, industrial	25	7	15	1.7
Cleaner, laboratory equipment	10	2	7	1.4
Patch worker	37	5	27	1.4
Janitor	27	12	14	1.9
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Groundskeeper, indus. or comm.	38	8	28	1.4
Farmworker, diversified crops	15	2	4	3.8
Landscape gardener	10	4	2	5.0
Laborer, landscape	24	3	14	1.7
Animal, caretaker	15	3	5	3.0
Farmworker, dairy	28	10	15	1.9
Farmer, general I	16	7	4	4.0
Processing				
Egg-breaking-machine operator	8	0	10	0.8
Production helper	1	0	27	0.0
Machine trades				
Machinist	36	9	21	1.7
Machine set-up operator	17	7	9	1.9
Grinder operator, tool	15	0	23	0.7
Grinder set-up operator, surface	8	0	10	0.8
Production-machine tender	68	40	27	2.5
Machine operator I	31	10	20	1.6
Automobile mechanic	47	23	11	4.3
Maintenance mechanic	12	3	7	1.7
Printer II	10	2	3	3.3
Bindery worker	23	4	21	1.1

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Benchwork				
Assembler	14	5	0	2/
Assembler, production	32	10	11	2.9
Electronic-scale subassembler	12	1	13	0.9
Electronics assembler	34	5	39	0.9
Fabricator, foam rubber	14	6	2	7.0
Automobile-body repairer	15	10	0	2/
Structural work				
Welder, arc	12	3	3	4.0
Welder, combination	13	6	8	1.6
Electrician	14	4	5	2.8
Painter	32	7	16	2.0
Operating engineer	12	7	1	12.0
Carpenter	66	28	34	1.9
Carpenter, rough	12	5	2	6.0
Construction worker I	120	34	14	8.6
Construction worker II	46	7	18	2.6
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	99	26	36	2.8
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	23	9	1	23.0
Truck driver, heavy	39	13	8	4.9
Truck driver, light	41	14	10	4.1
Bus driver	9	0	22	0.4
Automobile-service-station attendant	19	4	10	1.9
Industrial-truck operator	16	6	0	2/
Laborer, stores	32	8	5	6.4
Material handler	159	38	113	1.4
Company laborer	32	2	34	0.9

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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